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REPORT NO. _____

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PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OBTAINED _____ DATE PREPARED 4 August 1949

PAGES 7 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 2 BP

REMARKS

ENCLOSURE

SOURCE

I

Since KOTOR Bay - from the military point of view - is to be considered one geographical unit with all fortifications, troop quarters, workshops and supply depots being in close relation, all information obtained on the KOTOR Bay is grouped together under the following headings:

4. Military installations and quarters including the appertaining supply depots.

3. Supply installations and workshops.

C. military post of TIVAT, the largest garrison on the KOTOR Bay.

under these headings, information on respective installations is arranged in geographical order starting from the western side of the entrance to the KOTOR Bay and following along the coast of the bay.

II

Sources and Dates

25X1

CLASSIFICATION

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This document is hereby regraded to
CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the
letter of 16 October 1978 from the
Director of Central Intelligence to the
Archivist of the United States

25X1

III

A. Military Installations and Quarters

1. MOLUNAT

In April 1949 the following guns were emplaced at the edge of the steep cliff southeast of MOLUNAT pointing seaward:

- a. Three guns of 150 mm caliber, Czech make "Skoda" } guns in
One antiaircraft battery of 88 mm caliber, } good con-
German make } dition
} and ready
for action.

One battery of 75 mm caliber, Italian make

Four antiaircraft guns of 20 mm caliber

- b. One coast battery was said to have been previously located there.

- c. Ammunition storage facilities were located about 1,000 feet east of each battery. (Source B).

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25X1A

2. PRAVLAKA-OSTRA Peninsula

Several batteries were emplaced on the peninsula, located more closely together towards OSTRA. The batteries pointed towards the sea and the entrance of the bay. Some were emplaced in old Austrian fortifications.

a. Ten howitzers of about 150 mm caliber (Soviet make, muzzle brake, rubber-tired wheels) were emplaced there. The howitzers were, on their arrival, seen from a close distance by source A.

b. One battery of 150 mm caliber, Czech make "Sioda", two four-barreled machine guns (apparently light anti-aircraft guns), four anti-aircraft guns of 20 mm caliber, and four large searchlights were emplaced in the area of OSTRA in September 1947. The construction of the positions had just begun at the time of observation (Source B).

c. A naval observation post was located on the tip of the peninsula (Source B).

3. KUMBOR (population: about 4,000)

a. A land-based torpedo launching site; concrete jetty of about 230 feet with a command tower-like structure, equipped with four torpedo tubes at the head. The traverse of the tubes was limited. One narrow-gauge rail track lead to the torpedo storage depot (Source A).

b. Naval coast artillery barracks: north of the coastal road in SAK, area of 2,600 by 800 feet, five large multiple-story brick buildings, occupied by 1,000 to 1,500 troops; permanent barracks of the troops manning the coast batteries at the entrance of the bay. These troops were allegedly relieved every other month (Source A). The barracks was also referred to as artillery school. (Source H).

4. A restricted navy zone was near a destroyed village on the hills east of ORANOVAC, about 2,700 feet above sea level and about 2.5 miles east of the coast. The buildings seen there allegedly belong to an ultrashort wave station according to Yugoslavs (Source A).

5. KOTOR

The following military installations were observed in KOTOR:

a. Naval school on the northern town border (Source F).

b. One small arsenal south of the coastal promenade but on the eastern shore of the bay. Three medium submarines were stationed there until mid-December 1943. Since December 1943 only one submarine has been seen there (Source G)

c. Barracks and training grounds southeast of the town; one self-propelled artillery battalion with motor vehicle repair shop and a small fuel dump were located there. The battalion was equipped with self-propelled guns of Italian and German make, which, however, had many technical deficiencies. Troops of the 1926 thru 1928 classes were observed. Four hundred recruits arrived in December 1943. (Source G).

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25X1

25X1A

25X1

6. KLINCI

Naval radio station with two high iron masts. [redacted]
[redacted] a German transmitter station had been located in the area of the old fortress during the war (Source A). Source B reported this installation to be part of the TIVAT naval radio station.

7. There was an old fortress at the eastern side of the entrance to the bay, southwest of ZALAMIA and northeast of Jap LUSTICA. It was occupied by naval coast artillery troops from KULBOR (Source A) (see paragraph 8)

8. The following guns were emplaced 1 mile southwest of KLINCI until September 1947 (probably on the GOMILA Hills):

a. One gun of 150 mm caliber, Czech "Skoda".

Eight guns of 105 mm caliber, Italian make.

Four guns of 75 mm caliber, Italian "Breda", probably former ship-based guns.

One antitank gun of 75 mm caliber, German make.

Three antiaircraft guns of 37 mm caliber, German make.

Three antiaircraft guns of 20 mm caliber, German make (Source B).

b. Ammunition tunnels with ammunition of different types were located on the northern slope of the Gomila Hills (Source A).

9. There was an insular fortress at the entrance to the bay (probably MAMULA). This is an old Austrian fortification. One antiaircraft battery of 88-mm guns and one searchlight battery were stationed there and manned by troops from the naval coast artillery barracks in KULBOR (Source A).

10. ZANJICA

The following guns were emplaced (well camouflaged) on the slopes around the town:

One four-barreled antiaircraft gun of 20 mm caliber, German make.

Four antiaircraft guns of 20 mm caliber, German make.

Four antiaircraft guns of 37 mm caliber, German make.

11. ARZA

Pointing towards the bay, one battery of 150-mm guns (Czech "Skoda"), one 88-mm antiaircraft gun (German make) and two four-barreled 20-mm antiaircraft guns (German make) were emplaced. Ammunition niches were built into the mountain behind each gun position (Source B).

12. TRISTE

At the tip of the peninsula there were four 75-mm guns (Italian make "Breda") and four 20-mm antiaircraft guns (German make). The positions were being improved (Source B).

25X1

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B. Supply Installations and Workshops

14. ZALISKIA (population: 3,000), capacity of the harbor: ships up to 10,000 gross registered tons; terminal station of a narrow-gauge railroad line from MOSAL and PABINJE; large transloading point (Source A).

b. Installations observed: Naval supply depot for rations and clothing (Source A); ammunition, guns, military goods (Source D); storage place of the NVAI naval arsenal (Source A). RA cars loaded with submarine mines (Soviet make) arrived every day from October 1947 to February 1948 and were either transloaded on ships at night or stored in the depot (Source B).

15. At MORIMJ, about 300 feet west of the town, there were six ammunition tunnels (65 x 32 x 15 feet) built into the slope of the mountain. Infantry, artillery and antiaircraft ammunition was stored there (Source B).

16. LIPCI (population: About 200)

a. Three above-ground oil tanks with a total capacity of about 60 cubic meters (for the navy) (Source A).

b. Six fuel tanks each about 50 feet high and 26 feet in diameter, were built into the slope of the mountain southwest of the town, camouflaged by olive and palm trees. The tanks were filled with gasoline and diesel fuel and connected by piping with another fuel depot south of the town. The latter depot consisted of three fuel tanks, each 26 feet high and 33 feet in diameter. The fuel tanks were located close to the beach and were not camouflaged. They were filled from ships with gasoline and diesel fuel (Source B).

17. PLIAST

Five civilian houses at the stone pier were being used by the navy as storage for clothing, tailors shop and shoe-makers' shop (Source A).

18. Ammunition bunkers were located about half-way between MUO and PRCANJ (probably near MAVATI) on the coastal road; the bunkers (100 x 32 x 16 feet each) were filled with infantry, artillery and antiaircraft ammunition (Source B).

19. LEPETANE (population: about 500), ammunition factory with a loading pier of about 50 feet length, buildings about 200 x 200 feet, ten cantonment buildings with roofs of corrugated sheet metal (each 100 x 32 feet). According to source B and C ammunition dumps and an ordnance repair shop were also apparently located there (Source C).

20. OPATOVO

An ammunition dump with ten brick-buildings, 130 x 25 x 16 feet each. A narrow-gauge truck connected the dump with the harbor. Palm, olive and fig trees grew there. Infantry, artillery and antiaircraft ammunition was stored in the dump. Tunnels were built into the slope of the mountain for the storage of additional ammunition. On the road from LASTVA to VJECU BADO, about 0.5 miles north of LASTVA, there was another dump for ammunition and infantry weapons (Source B).

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21. VRHAC (hill 768)

An ammunition dump 3,250 x 330 feet, was located in the woods at kilometer stone No. 12 of the new pass-road TIVAT-VRHAC-KOTOR. The dump had the following buildings:

- a. One stone building, 330 x 130 x 50 feet filled with light and heavy howitzer ammunition;
- b. Four brick buildings, 100 x 26 x 13 feet each filled with infantry ammunition;
- c. One stone building, 330 x 130 x 32 feet filled with artillery and antiaircraft ammunition.

22. PRISTAN

A cantonment of six wooden buildings was located 0.5 to 1 mile west of PRISTAN. Submarine mines have been stored there since August 1947 (Source B). According to source D, large buildings filled with large quantities of mines were in the same area.

- 23 a. The sources expressly stated that no military installations were located in the following towns:

ERDEGNOVI, BICLA, NISAN, KRTOLI.

- b. KRTOLI is not entered on maps in the scales of 1:100,000 and 1:750,000. KRTOLI is the new name of several villages merged into one town.

C. TIVAT, Naval Port

24. For military installations in TIVAT see Annex 1.

25. Naval arsenal: Built in 1904, enlarged and modernized from 1944 to 1948.

- a. For details see Annex 2.

b. Personnel:

Work force: 800 to 2,000 civilians and 50 to 200 PJs (as specialists) (Source A).

Manager of the arsenal: Maj. MUSIC

Chief commissar: GARGITSCH

Chief engineer: PONSCHUK

Chief of laboratory and material testing shop: Col. WALITICH

Chief of the surveillance, planning and standards: Maj. PAPA

Engineer (attached to the construction office): Timorev KALLILKOV (Russian)

Engineer: POGANAZ

Engineer (construction office): KWEDLER

Foreman: WENKE

Technical assistant (construction office): Miss SAKLER.

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C. Repair Work and Production:

1. Motorboats, yachts, naval vessels up to the size of torpedo boats (Source A). Freighter up to 2,000 gross registered tons, tankers, gunboats, towed boats, assault boats, and rowboats (Source C); spare parts for ships, screw propellers of steel and brass of 2 to 3.2 feet in diameter, parts for the TITOCAD plant and machine tools, casings for egg-shaped hand grenades (Source G).

2. [redacted] artillery ammunition and gun barrels have been produced there for some time (Source H).

3. Source I gave the following supplementary information:

Size of the workshop area is about 14 acres.

Dry dock excavation (see Annex 2) about 10 acres.

Foundry, 60 feet high, 2 furnaces, 5 small "Desuener" bulbs, boilershop, 60 feet high, iron-brick building with:

1 big joiner's bench for iron plates

3 big boring machines

3 big punching machines

1 slicing lathe

5 small sheet metal rollers, 5 feet wide

3 electric welding sets

2 autogenous welding sets

2 large surface plates, 13 x 19 feet

1 (travelling crane) 25 tons

Ship's boiler 13 to 32 feet long, 6 to 12 feet in diameter, were manufactured.

Turning shop with about 30 machines; 32 feet high

Joiner's shop, about 40 circular saws, band saws and joiner's benches; 26 feet high.

26. [redacted] Comment:

In general the information is considered credible, mainly because the essential statements were confirmed by other sources. New information to compare the statements is not available.

2 Annexes: 1. Military Installations in TIVAT, Yugoslavia.

2. Naval Arsenal in TIVAT, Yugoslavia.

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